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with which neither the age of the world nor the nature of rivers admits of.

In the construction of the accompanying map I have calculated the distance from the Nile, as before stated, by the pedometer and camel's pace; the two valleys are laid down by observed latitudes, by measured base-lines, and by a series of numerous triangles, and I only regret that my health would not allow me to follow the Bahr-el-Fargh to the Fyúm. It would be curious to trace its whole course, and every one might do this with a small escort of Arabs, whom it would be better to take from the Fyúm, and by turning aside or sending for water to the Natron Valley, the journey might be continued to the basis of Siwah, following the Wady-el-Fargh as far as the latitude of Wady e' Sumar, close to which it is said to pass.

That this small survey adds very little to our geographical knowledge of Egypt I willingly confess, and it may be unworthy of presentation to the Society; but I have thought it better to offer whatever geographical information is obtained by actual observation, however unimportant in itself, to show at least my wish to promote the object they have in view, while I regret my inability to offer matter more deserving of attention.

V.—*Routes in the Nizam's Territory.* From the Journals of Captain J. R. WILSON, of the Nizam's service.

[THE following routes throw some light on the geography of a country of which less is known than might have been expected, considering the important military operations of which it has been the scene. They are extracted from the Journals kept by Captain Wilson in 1830 and 1831, when his regiment formed part of the "Hyderabad subsidiary force." Great part of these Journals is occupied with such historical, political, and military details as naturally had most interest for the author. The tabulated routes, with the remarks attached to them, are almost all that can be said to concern the geographer. The descriptions of Bolarum, Sekunderabad, and Hyderabad, have however also been extracted, from the lively idea they convey of the appearance impressed upon that region by the mixture of Europeans with the natives, and the mercenary troops collected by their chiefs from all regions of the East. The first route is that along which Captain Wilson marched in February, 1830, when his regiment was sent to occupy the station of Muktul. The other three routes traverse the territory on the Kistnah and Tumbudrah, in

the vicinity of Muktul, in the directions of W., E., and S.W. These marches were made by Captain Wilson in the course of expeditions made by his regiment from Muktul in 1830-31, sometimes to reduce disobedient rajahs, sometimes to liberate the rajahs from the thralldom of their foreign mercenaries.]

ROUTE I.—FROM BOLARUM TO MUKTUL (February, 1830).

Bolarum, or “Ulwal,” as the natives call it, is considered the most healthy cantonment in the Nizam's dominions, from its being situated on such high ground, and is continually resorted to by the officers of the adjoining station (Sekunderabad) for change of air. In the year 1833 the latter place was visited with a great deal of sickness, which made so much havoc among the troops that there was scarcely a regiment fit for duty, nor was health restored amongst them until they were separated, and marched out a short distance into the country, where they were quartered in tents for a fortnight or three weeks. The camp-followers suffered severely; and it is said that a few of them, mostly women, to put an end to their agonies, went and threw themselves into wells. Bolarum, during this period, was perfectly free from sickness; and, as far as the writer can remember, there were not more than eighteen or twenty patients in the regimental hospitals, and those all ordinary cases. Cholera scarcely or ever prevails in the Lines or its immediate neighbourhood, which is another proof of the salubrity of the climate of this part of India, although only distant 6 miles from a large force which at times suffers so much, and scarcely able to take the duties of the station. The liver complaint appears to be more prevalent amongst the Europeans, which often proves fatal; but although the district of Hyderabad is said to be noted for it, still it is a question whether it is not brought on by unnecessary exposure to the sun, which is very powerful in the hot season, and hard living. The former course is too much pursued by the officers and others who can afford to keep their gun, as the country abounds with game of all sorts in their season, and affords to the sportsman a good day's shooting. Wild animals, such as the tiger, leopard, hyena, panther, bear, hog, &c., are often to be met with in the jungles close at hand. In fact, the two former have even been known to pay the immediate environs a visit, when they have been eagerly pursued and destroyed.

With regard to the sights in the vicinity of Bolarum there are only two of any note. The first is a large Hindú temple at the adjoining village of Ulwal, at which a grand festival is held annually, when the minister, and many of the noblemen at the court of his highness the Nizam, all of the Hindú persuasion,

attend in state to perform certain religious ceremonies. This festival generally lasts two or three days, during which time there is a great deal going on which amuses the native spectators; but Europeans in general get tired of such sights, as they are blended with superstitious and idolatrous rites.

The second sight alluded to is the gorgeous procession of the Nizam himself, who, together with his courtiers, also attend an annual Mahomedan festival held at Múllah Ali (distant 3 miles), in commemoration of a saint of that name, a figure of whose hand is erected on a high rock in the vicinity, at which not only they, but upwards of a hundred thousand followers of the false prophet, make their obeisance.

On the 8th of February, 1830, the writer proceeded to Muktul, visiting Sekunderabad *en route*, to which station, as well as far as the foundry, the road is excellent, and constantly kept in repair. The country is well cultivated with rice; and in many parts a delicious fruit called the sítah-phúl, or custard-apple, grows quite wild, and in great abundance. The natives state that this fruit was the means of saving the lives of many of the inhabitants during a famine some years ago, for which reason a law was enacted, that if any person was found cutting down a branch of the tree, he should be punished with the loss of his right arm. Whether this law was ever enforced it is difficult to find out, but it is certain that it is now completely done away with.

Sekunderabad is the head-quarters of the "Hyderabad subsidiary force."

The cantonment of Sekunderabad is one of the largest of the presidency to which it is attached; and although it is not considered healthy for many months in the year, still the majority of Europeans and natives have hitherto preferred being stationed there to other places, owing to their receiving "full batta," or extra field allowance. It is situated 394 miles N.N.W. from Madras, in about the same latitude and longitude as Hyderabad, from which it is only 5 miles and 6 furlongs distant, so that if any serious disturbance should break out, it would be an easy matter to put it down with such a large force at hand, aided by the Nizam's troops at Bolarum.

The bazaars, both general and regimental, of the station of Sekunderabad are very excellent, and under the superintendence of officers attached to the commissariat department of the army; they are kept well supplied with provisions of every description, although at higher prices than at the other cantonments in the Nizam's dominions, owing, it would appear, from the densely populated capital being situated so near. Several large shops have been opened by Parsís and others, where European goods are procurable, but of late years these have fallen off much, as

the officers take advantage of their messes, and send either direct to England or to the presidencies for whatever they require; besides which, several native merchants come up annually from Bombay with large investments, which are generally of better quality and cheaper than those ordered by the established shopkeepers. Before proceeding with the journal of the route to Muktlul, it may be as well to add that Sekunderabad is noted for its places of public amusement, amongst which the "Hyderabad Club" is most worthy the attention of the officers of the Madras presidency and the Nizam's army, whose corps are liable in their turn to be stationed in that part of India. Balls are given monthly by the subscribers to the public rooms, and on especial occasions by the officers of the different regiments, or by private individuals. The theatre is scarcely or ever open at the present period, owing to there being but a few gentlemen who take any interest in theatricals. Races are held once a-year at Múllah Ali, where a stand has been erected for the accommodation of those who attend them; but this amusement has also fallen off, from the principal studs having been broken up, and their owners having either died or retired from the turf. Rackets, quoits, cricket, fives, billiards, &c., are often the order of the day, and those who take part in them moderately and at proper hours, find that their health improves from the exercise. Public libraries have been established both here and at Bolarum, which, in the writer's opinion, are very necessary in all stations throughout India, for without some food for the mind one's life, especially in a country where ignorance prevails, and the climate so sultry as to prevent one going out at times to admire the works of nature, would pass away miserably.

Immediately after leaving Sekunderabad, the traveller passes a lake on his right, which in the rainy season is estimated at fourteen or fifteen miles in circumference. The bund or embankment is wonderfully constructed, about a mile in length, and wide enough to admit of two conveyances passing each other without any fear of coming in contact. It is the favourite resort of the European community in the early part of the morning and after sunset, when the scenery is so very striking and beautiful, that it cannot fail to attract the attention of the most casual observer. On the traveller's left below the bund, the country for a mile or two appears to be richly cultivated with rice, interspersed with date and mangoe groves, gardens, small villages, ruins of tombs, mosques, &c., the whole backed by mountains at a distance. On the south the foundry, and the seat of the late Sir William Rumbold, Bart., now in the possession of a native; and on the north the cantonment, church, and many other public buildings meet the eye, which, together with the boats that are

constantly sailing about the lake, add much to the beauty of the views by which one is surrounded. Parties of officers and ladies avail themselves of every favourable opportunity, and go out for a few hours' pleasure on the water; sometimes accompanied by a military band. The lake supplies the residents with fish of every description; amongst them the murl (about the size of a cod) is considered the best. Alligators are to be met with sometimes, but it scarcely or ever happens that they commit any mischief. The natives are never permitted to ride or drive over the bund, for which reason a guard of infantry is posted at both ends of it, to make them keep to a road which has been expressly marked out for them immediately below it. This rule of course would not affect the Nizam, or any one attached to his court, who, excepting on very grand occasions, never come out in this direction.

Proceeding onwards for about a quarter of a mile from the bund, the traveller reaches the foundry, which at the present period is scarcely worth visiting, as no pieces of ordnance have been cast there for many years past.

After passing the foundry, which is situated on rather high ground, the residency, or, as the natives call it, "chudder ghât," and the city of Hyderabad, come suddenly to view. The former is about a mile and a half from the direct road to Muktl on its left, and is one of the most magnificent buildings in India. It was built for the accommodation of the British representative at the court of his highness the Nizam, and his assistants, and was commenced whilst Colonel Kirkpatrick filled that high situation, under the superintendence of a young officer of the Honourable Company's engineers on the Madras establishment. It stands on a spot of ground most tastefully laid out, enclosed by a high wall on either side, and has a large garden, fountains, a racket-court, and several offices, outhouses, &c., attached to it. In the garden there is a model of the building itself, which is very minutely executed, and cannot fail to attract attention. The gateways, especially the one facing the city, are also neatly constructed, and on the approach of the traveller to either of them, he will at once be enabled to form an idea of the splendour of the premises to which they give access. There are several other large buildings in this neighbourhood, occupied by Europeans, who are either attached to the staff of the British representative, or who have set up themselves in business on their own responsibility. Another object which is worthy of notice is a large bridge built a few years ago over the Mússey river, which separates the residency from the city. It has been much admired by those who have seen it, as it is a most stupendous work, and reflects great credit on the engineer officers under whose orders it

was raised, especially as it was partly washed away before it was completed. The river during the rainy season comes down with great violence, and on more than one occasion has swept off some of the inhabitants, who reside on both banks of it.

The next place which the traveller ought to explore is the city, situated on the right bank of the river just alluded to, in lat. 17° 20' N. and long. 78° 50' E. It is the capital, and the headquarters of his highness the Nawab Asaph Jah Múzuffer-úl-Múmalik, Mír Furkúdah Ali Khan Bahadúr, Futeh Jung, Nizam of Hyderabad, or, as he is otherwise styled, the Súbadár of the Deccan. This Mahomedan state contains an area of 88,884 square miles, and is completely kept under subjection to the British and Nizam's flags by the latter's army, composed of four companies of artillery (Golundauz), five regiments of cavalry, eight regiments of infantry, one company of pioneers, and one company of hill-rangers (lately raised), the whole under the orders of European officers, aided by the troops of the Madras establishment stationed at Sekunderabad and Jalnah.

The traveller to obtain admission into the city of Hyderabad must have the permission of the British representative, who will on application provide him with a "chobdar," or, if the writer may be allowed to translate it, "silver stick in waiting," for the purpose of escorting him through it, which in itself will protect him from having those insults heaped upon him which strangers who venture in on their own responsibility generally meet with from the mob. The population is immense, principally Mahomedan, amongst whom are Rohillas, Arabs, Afghans, Puthāns, &c., employed as soldiers by the local government, nobility, and richer merchants, who are constantly fighting amongst themselves, and cause a great deal of bloodshed, sometimes attended by loss of life.

There is no city in India in which so much cruelty, injustice, and crime is practised as at Hyderabad; which is not to be wondered at when so many of the greatest offenders are permitted to escape unpunished on payment of a "nuzzeranah," or an offering of a sum of money to government.

Of the sights in the city, which are worth recording, none can be more interesting than the palaces of the Nawabs Alum Ali, Súraj-úl-Daulah Bahadúr, Shumsír-úl-Omra, and the minister Maharajah Rajah Chundúlal Bahadúr. Those of the former nobleman are very striking, and laid out in the Oriental style, especially the gardens attached to them. In one is contained a hall of mirrors, of large dimensions, something similar to that at Vauxhall Gardens, differing only in the ceiling, which is also a mass of the same material. In another is a smaller sized hall, the walls and ceiling of which are completely studded

with china-ware, of the choicest description, such as breakfast, dinner, and dessert sets. This mode of building rooms is quite novel to the European eye, at the same time ridiculous, but it is certainly a great curiosity, and shows that the natives have a taste for articles of European manufacture, and think nothing of spending large sums of money in the purchase of them. Their palaces are generally well furnished; and the one outside the city, between the foundry and the residency, belonging to the nobleman in question, is a fine specimen of a country-seat. It is built after the model of the residency, and although not so large and magnificent, still may be classed with some of the best buildings in India. The palaces belonging to the Nawab Shumsîr-ûl-Omra are of a different sort. The one in the city is of the Oriental style of structure; and, in addition to the furniture, it contains a collection of pictures (some of them not displaying good taste), shells, stuffed and live birds, &c. He has lately expended a small fortune in building a most magnificent seat, a short distance to the S. of the city, near the Bibi-ke-Chusmah. The writer was much struck with the appearance of it when he first visited it, and could not help admiring this nobleman's taste, not only in the structure of this mansion, but in the selection of the furniture, chandeliers, lamps, mirrors, &c., which are all of European manufacture, and match in splendour.

There are many other buildings of note, too numerous to detail, amongst which the Châr-Minar, or Four Minarets, is as conspicuous as the Monument in London; from the summit of which a very good view of the city and its neighbourhood meets the eye. The French Garden, situated about a mile to the N.N.E. of the residency, is often visited by travellers for its antiquity. It was formerly a station occupied by the Nizam's troops when under the orders of French officers, but since they were disbanded it has never been occupied, and consequently allowed to fall into a heap of ruins. Not the slightest vestige of the regimental lines is visible now; and the few houses which remain are in a tottering state, and only used, for pic-nic and other parties, by the officers at Sekunderabad and Bolarum. In this neighbourhood a very grand battle was once fought between the Puthâns and Arabs, which terminated in the former party being turned out of the Nizam's dominions; but within the last ten years they have been gradually returning to their former homes. A spot of ground near Chinchul Ghorah is pointed out by the inhabitants as the field of battle; to mark which many stones have been erected, one would suppose, to the memory of those who fell on that occasion. The Puthâns, as well as Arabs, are a very turbulent race of people, and have had a great deal to do with many of the disturbances which from time to time have broken out at Hyderabad.

The expulsion from the country of the latter would be a very desirable object ; but, owing to their being a very formidable party, it could not be effected without great loss of life. The Rohillas were not so powerful, therefore government found it an easy matter to get rid of them with the aid of the Nizam's troops.

In taking leave of Hyderabad the writer cannot omit to mention one of the most extraordinary, at the same time whimsical, features of his highness the Nizam's court, which of course has been handed down to him by his long line of ancestors. The princes and nobility of the East are noted for keeping large seraglios of women ; and his highness, to keep pace with them, has a considerable one attached to his household ; for the protection of which a corps of their own sex was raised many years ago, armed and accoutred like other regiments of the line, but not in such a superior style. Their commissioned and non-commissioned officers are also women, and are much more expert in the performance of their respective duties than one would imagine. It has been said by some, who have been so fortunate as to have got a glimpse of this gallant corps whilst at exercise, that they have gone through their field-movements in a manner highly amusing ; and, if one were to judge from their appearance on duty around the seraglio and other places, it certainly must be a sight, above all others at Hyderabad, worth seeing. The sentries may be observed at all times very alert on their posts, excepting in the case of those who may have an infant to take care of, when perhaps one hand may be employed in holding a musket whilst the other is engaged in nursing. Women in this condition must find it a very difficult matter to conduct their duties to the satisfaction of their superiors. The husbands of these Amazons have nothing whatever to say to the regiment, and follow their own occupations, either under government or upon their own responsibility.

The fortress of Golcondah, situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 20'$ N., and long. $72^{\circ} 52'$ E., about 4 miles to the right of the road, is the next place to be mentioned. It is supposed to contain treasure to a very large amount ; and therefore Europeans or native strangers are not allowed to enter its gates : in short, if they were to attempt it, without especial permission from government, they would, in all probability, be fired at by the soldiers on duty on the ramparts.

Within a few yards of the northern face of the fortress are situated the famous "Tombs of Golcondah," which are something similar to those of Beder, and of the Kútub Shah dynasty, their relatives and principal dependants. That of the founder of the dynasty is, consequently, 300 years old, and the most recent ones 150 years. Parties of officers and ladies from Sekunderabad and

Bolarum often visit them, and pass the day either in the cleanest and largest one, or in tents in their immediate neighbourhood.

The Tarbund also, to the right of the road, should be visited by the traveller. It is an embankment to a lake, built, some years ago, by the same engineer-officer who is alluded to in the description of the residency of Hyderabad, and is much superior in strength to any other in the Nizam's dominions. The construction of it is on the principle of arches, about three-quarters of a mile in length, and only wide enough to admit of two persons walking abreast of each other without any inconvenience. The scenery around it is very beautiful, which comprises a view of the city and its suburbs, the lake itself, with a picturesque island in the centre of it, and the hilly country at the back. If this embankment had not been built, the city, in the event of a very heavy rainy season, would be totally inundated, as the innumerable little streams from the hills, which now form the lake, would flow into Moossey river immediately below the walls, and, from the great rush of waters, overflow its banks.

From Bolarum to Lútrontah, 2 miles; Trimmellagherry, 2 miles; Sekunderabad, 2 miles; Hússeinsaghur Tank, 1 mile; Foundry, 1 mile 2 furlongs,—total, 8 miles 2 furlongs. Excellent road all the way, and the country well cultivated with rice for the most part of the year.

Begum Bazaar, 1 mile 6 furlongs; bridge over the Mússey river to the west gate of Hyderabad, 2 miles; Tarbund, 1 mile; Shumsabad, 9 miles—total, 13 miles 6 furlongs. Pretty good road, and the country cultivated as on the last stage. This is a large fortified town, a little to the left of the road, and is famous for its trade in coffee, sugar-candy, and sugar: the former article is imported from Mocha, viâ Bombay, principally for the consumption of the Arabs at Hyderabad and its vicinity.

Túdapilly, 2 miles 1 furlong; Shapúr, 3 miles 3 furlongs; Palmacul, 3 miles 2 furlongs; Cottúr, 3 miles; Nundigaú, 2 miles 6 furlongs—total, 14 miles 4 furlongs. The road from Shumsabad to this place is in many parts very stony, through bushy country, cultivated only near the villages with rice and other grain.

Janumpettah, 4 miles 7 furlongs; Furrucknaghur fort, 1 furlong; Rycul, 4 miles 6 furlongs; Bolanaghur, Nagumpillar, on the Dhāi Nullah, 4 miles—total, 13 miles 6 furlongs. (A building in the centre of this town is generally resorted to by travellers to alight at.) The road and cultivation in the same state as on the last stage. It is related by the natives of this place that in the time of their ancestors many travellers were put to death on the banks of an adjoining rivulet called the Dhāi

Nullah. A person under the garb of a Fakir, who was at the head of these horrid murderers, was seized and executed on the spot by order of the Nizam's government; after which, on searching his house, property to a great amount was found concealed under ground. This practice is now discontinued; therefore it is to be hoped the present generation are getting more civilised, and look with horror on the crimes which have left such a foul blot in the history of their ancestors.

Cross a rivulet to Pídapillí, 6 furlongs; Palamúsidad, 2 miles 5 furlongs; Rajahpett, 2 miles 7 furlongs; Naccah Waggú, 1 mile; Múdareddapillí (deserted), 6 furlongs; $\frac{1}{4}$ f.r. Nursarum, 2 miles; Caurumpett, 2 miles 4 furlongs—total, 12 miles 4 furlongs. Good road through bushy country, but partly cultivated with rice.

Jurehillah mud fort, 6 furlongs; Appunnapillí, 5 miles 2 furlongs; Yamagúndah, 1 mile 3 furlongs; Paulamúr, 3 miles 7 furlongs—total, 11 miles 2 furlongs. Pretty good road through bushy and hilly country; cultivated as on the last stage. There is a shorter road by 6 or 7 miles from Bolanaghur to this place, which lies to the right, through a range of hills, but not passable for carts.

Durmapúr, 1 mile 4 furlongs; Candurcuddy (deserted), 8 miles; large tank to the right, 2 miles 4 furlongs; Húkhú Cluttú Waggú, 1 mile 2 furlongs; Dewarcúdry, 2 furlongs—total, 13 miles 4 furlongs. Bad road, through low bushy country, but poorly cultivated. There is a Hindú temple here, at which travellers alight.

Peedah Waggú, 1 mile 4 furlongs; Bundrapillí, 2 miles; 4 f.r. Gopaulpúram, 1 mile; Murcul, 3 miles 4 furlongs; Ella-gúnlah, 2 miles 7 furlongs—total, 10 miles 7 furlongs. Good road through open country; better cultivated than on the last stage.

Gúdahgúndlah, 2 miles 7 furlongs; Jaukailair, 2 miles 1 furlong; Hausowarrun, 3 miles 2 furlongs; Muktul, 5 miles 3 furlongs—total, 13 miles 5 furlongs. Good road through open country, covered with long grass. This place lies S.W. of Bolarum, in lat. $16^{\circ} 29' N.$, and long. $77^{\circ} 31' E.$, and was only occupied by the Nizam's troops in the latter end of 1829 or commencement of 1830. The new cantonment is situated to the eastward of the town on an eminence, and only contains one regiment of native infantry: it was formed for the purpose of keeping the surrounding country quiet, which a few months before was in a state of rebellion; nor would peace again have been restored had not a small disciplined force been ordered out to put down all the refractory rajahs.

Muktul as a station is a very important one, but is far from

being healthy for many parts of the year, especially for native troops. Dysentery and fevers appear to be the prevailing maladies. There are no objects whatever, either at Muktul or its immediate neighbourhood, worth visiting, and the only amusement which the officers of the cantonment and travellers meet with is shooting, of which there is abundance, as the country is well stocked with game of every description in their season. Bustard and florican are the principal birds which come under the notice of the sportsman. Wild beasts, excepting jackals and wolves, are scarcely ever heard of in the plains, but are sometimes seen in the hills on the right of the road from Bolarum.

ROUTE II.—FROM MUKTUL INTO THE GOPAULPETT DISTRICT.
(16th March to 3rd April, 1830.)

From Muktul to Colaypillí, 1 mile 4 furlongs; Muntungúdum, 4 miles 4 furlongs; Rajahpillí, 2 miles; Nurwah, 2 miles; head-quarters' flag, W. of Yaumkí Tank, 1 mile—total, 11 miles. Good road all the way, through open country, cultivated only near the different villages with rice. Encamped on a spacious piece of ground on the W. of the tank, and in the vicinity of a grove of young mangoe-trees.

Yaumkí, 6 furlongs; Nagareddapilly, 3 miles 2 furlongs; Paumreddapilly, 3 miles; head-quarters' flag, Amerihuntah, 1 mile—total, 8 miles. Good road through bushy country, cultivated as on the last stage. This is a large market-town, and is famous for its manufactures of native cloths, and its potteries. Encamped on rather confined ground.

Dúpullí, 4 miles; Kúkhú Cluttú Rivulet, 2 miles 4 furlongs; Nellorree, 4 furlongs; Dautahpoor (deserted), 2 miles; head-quarters' flag, Cotah Cotah, 3 miles—total, 12 miles. Stony road through very bushy, hilly, and uncultivated country. This is also a market-town. Encamped in an extensive mangoe grove.

1 f. r. Rajahpett, 3 miles 6 furlongs; Nagahrum, 3 miles 2 furlongs; head-quarters' flag, Wunpurty, 1 mile—total, 8 miles. The road and country in the same state as on the last stage. This place is very strongly fortified, owing to its being the head-quarters of the chief of the district, who came to visit us during the day we were encamped under its walls. A few months after this interview, during the absence of the writer on sick leave, he fell under the displeasure of the Nizam's government, when a similar force was sent against him.

Narsingapilly, 1 mile; Tarpurty, 1 mile 4 furlongs; head-quarters' flag, Gopaulpett, 1 mile 4 furlongs—total, 4 miles. Pretty good road through hilly, bushy, and uncultivated country, the latter owing to the villages being deserted. Took possession

of the town and ghurry (fort) immediately on the arrival of the force, without meeting with any opposition on the part of the rajah, who with his followers had evacuated both places on hearing of our approach. Encamped on an open space of ground a little distance from the south gate, where we remained two days, in order to place the government agent in possession of all the villages belonging to the rajah in the neighbourhood of his capital, in which we stationed a company of infantry until our return from other parts of the district. Gopaulpett is situated E.S.E. of Muktul, distant 43 miles, in lat. $16^{\circ} 25'$ N., and long. $78^{\circ} 10'$ E.

Tarpurty, 1 mile 4 furlongs; Múnahnúr, 2 miles; Gopaulpúrum, 6 miles 4 furlongs; head-quarters' flag, Paungull Hill Fort, 2 miles—total, 12 miles. Very bad road, through hilly, thickly-wooded, and uncultivated country. Encamped to the W. of the Hill Fort, on rather confined ground, in the vicinity of a date-grove. The thermometer at this place stood as high as 120° in tents, and 150° in the sun. Halted the following day for the purpose of allowing the government agent time to rejoin us from Gopaulpett.

Heytapilly, 4 miles 6 furlongs; Walwahpúram (deserted), 2 miles 2 furlongs; Túmcontah, 3 miles 7 furlongs; Condúr, 2 miles 1 furlong; head-quarters' flag, Paitnully, 2 miles—total, 15 miles. Good road through uncultivated country. This is rather a large town, belonging to the Rajah of Jhutpor; and we were obliged to resort to it in consequence of finding the village of Toomcontah deserted, which was taken possession of, and made over to the government agent. Encamped on an open piece of ground, where we halted two days for the purpose of settling some important matters connected with the complaint against the Rajah of Gopaulpett.

Yainahpettah, 4 miles; Jahpullah, 4 furlongs; Churgotum, 4 furlongs; Yettum, head-quarters' flag, 4 miles—total, 9 miles. Rather stony road, and the country cultivated with rice. Encamped on hard confined ground. This place belongs to the Rajah Sinahvishráo, and is his head-quarters. It appears that he was also under the displeasure of government, in consequence of which he was apprehensive his possessions would be taken from him.

Nahgahrum, or Nahgahpilly, 3 miles 4 furlongs; Mútahred-dapilly, 2 miles; Túrkahdúilly, 2 miles 4 furlongs; Chillahgú Rivulet, 1 mile; Chinwarrum, 2 miles; Yaidootlah, 2 miles; Gopaulpett, 3 miles—total, 16 miles. Pretty good road, through country partly cultivated. Encamped on a fine spot of ground nearly a mile from this place.

The country through which the force passed abounds with game of every description, which, notwithstanding the very sultry

state of the weather, was a source of great amusement to those officers who were fond of shooting, and tended to break the monotony of the campaign.

ROUTE III.—FROM UKTUL TO SHORAPOR (April and May, 1831).

From Muktul to Sungumbundah, cross Shímah river, Nírgaon, Dúpullí, head-quarters' flag, Cuddachúr, 12 miles. Good road all the way, and the country cultivated near the villages. Encamped in a tamarind-grove.

Chatahpilly, Múnígalah, Belgondah, Paidah Anúr, cross Bímah river, head-quarters' flag, 2 furlongs from Billaaur, 12 miles. Road and cultivation as on the last stage. Encamped on an open space of ground (black soil) on the right bank of the Bheemah river.

Kundaillí, Konichully, Wudgherry, head-quarters' flag, Aikúr, 12 miles. Bad road over black and broken soil, bearing every sign of having been well cultivated prior to the disputes between the Rajah of Shorapor and some of his Arabs. Encamped on the left bank of the River Kistnah on stony ground.

Aihaul, Mudrakul, Bírínúr, Sutchumpúr, cross a rivulet, head-quarters' flag, near Kanahpúr, and about 1 mile from Shorapor, 14 miles. Good road, and the cultivation in the same state as on the last stage.

Shorapor, the capital of the territory of that name, is a strongly fortified town in a range of mountains, and is now in the possession of the Rajah Kistnapah Naik Bulwunt Bleyrí Bahadúr. From Captain Clune's account of the Hindú chiefs in India, it would appear that the ancestor of this rajah was made a royal Munsubdar of 5000, and a Rajah, for having aided Aurungzebe in the subjugation of the Bījapúr State, of which he was a subject. The territory of Shorapor is situated between the Kistnah and Bhímah rivers, immediately above the junction, and is about 45 miles from E. to W., its greatest length. The former rajahs purchased a nominal independence by paying an annual tribute to both the Nizam and Peishwah. The first received 1,45,000 rupees, and the latter claimed 85,000 rupees, and each also levied a fine on the accession of a new rajah. The family and all their principal dependants are behdurs, or the Rahmoassie tribe. The revenue of the state, from all sources, formerly amounted to 8 lakhs annually, but now it does not exceed 5 lakhs, which, after what is deducted for the Nizam's government, is barely sufficient to maintain the dignity of the present rajah. In 1802, the troops which had been collected to resist the Nizam's army were estimated at 4000 cavalry, 8000 infantry, and

4000 behdurs as a militia force, who, as in England, were only employed on very urgent occasions. The present number, however, does not probably amount to 2000 men on regular pay, so that it would be an easy matter at any time to subdue the state, although there are several strong forts in it, such as Shorapor, Wakenkhairah, Windrúg, and Gurketah. Shorapor lies in lat. $16^{\circ} 32'$ N. and long. $76^{\circ} 50'$ E.

ROUTE IV.—FROM MUKTUL TO SINDNÚR. (August, 1831, to January, 1832.)

From the lines to the town of Muktul, 1 mile; Chundapúr, 1 mile; cross a rivulet to Magnúr, 4 miles 2 furlongs; head-quarters' flag, Gúdúbalúr, 4 miles 2 furlongs—total, 10 miles 4 furlongs. Good roads all the way, and the country well cultivated. Encamped on the S.W. side of the village on an open space of ground.

Cross Kistnah river, 3 miles 3 furlongs; head-quarters' flag, Diva Sógúr, 5 furlongs; r. 1 f. Bowennibeuchi, 1 mile; l. $\frac{1}{2}$ f. Heygushunhully, 4 miles 2 furlongs; Chickah Sógúr, 2 furlongs; Yerrainurru, 3 miles 4 furlongs; head-quarters' flag, Raichor, 4 miles—total, 17 miles. Muddy roads over cotton or black soil well cultivated. Encamped in the first place on the right bank of the Kistnah river for the purpose of allowing our men time to cross in basket-boats, and on the arrival of the detachment at Raichor, took up a position near the walls facing W. European officers' tents pitched in a garden belonging to the Nizam. This is a very large town, and the fort is the strongest of the kind in this part of the country.

Ussúr, 3 miles; Rampúram, 2 furlongs; a tower and well, 5 miles; Kullúr, 5 miles; Kúrldí, head-quarters' flag, 7 miles 4 furlongs—total, 20 miles 6 furlongs. Good road over cotton soil, and well cultivated. Encamped on an open space of ground near the village.

Bohil Merchair, 2 miles 3 furlongs; Mírkul, 3 miles; Síkul, 2 miles; head-quarters' flag, Bhumrú, 7 miles—total, 14 miles 3 furlongs. Road and cultivation as on the last stage. Encamped on the ground on stony ground. This is a large town at the foot of rather a strong fortified hill.

Nundiárah, 3 miles 4 furlongs; Kotunkull, 8 miles; cross a rivulet, 4 miles 3 furlongs; head-quarters' flag, Yupulpurwí, 1 furlong—total, 16 miles. Muddy road over cotton soil, very well cultivated. Encamped near the village on the right bank of the rivulet. Halted here about a month.

r. 1 mile, Jaulghirah, 6 miles 2 furlongs; head-quarters' flag, Lindnoor, 12 miles 2 furlongs—total, 18 miles 4 furlongs. The

former part of the road muddy, and the latter good, partly over cotton soil well cultivated. Encamped on the right bank of a rivulet near the town. This is a very large place, principally inhabited by Bídurs, a noble race of people in appearance, but of low caste amongst the Hindús. It is to be remarked here that even the lads from twelve to sixteen years of age in these districts are formed into a kind of militia, and used by the different zemindars whenever they pick a quarrel amongst themselves.
